# CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. | WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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## TON CULTIVATOR.

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## ricultural Department.

### Town of Mansfield.

is a border town of Bristol county about 26 miles south of Boston. formerly a part of Norton, but was rated as a distinct town in 1770.— pulation in 1837 was 1,444 — in was 1,346. One of the first and stinguished settlers here was Col. n Leonard. His house was built wo miles eastward of the centre of n. Nathan Williams, another of t settlers built his house where the now is. The Wellman's settled a mile south of the meeting house. es by the names of Dean, Skinner, rover, were among the first set-

nsfield is well watered by three nes of the Taunton river — they lled Rumford, Cocasset, and Canoe The two first of these are valua- mills, and they have one woollen cotton mills and two nail factories n. The manufactures of the town of cotton and woollen goods, nails, bonnets, palm leaf hats, and bas- total amount about $110,000 an-

**Coal Mines.**

w years ago a mine of anthracite as discovered here near the Boston ovidence rail road, and it promised f great value to the community.— discovered in digging a well. An rated company has purchased the f mining on that and on several ad- g farms. They sunk a shaft wh ch a vein five feet in thickness at the of twenty feet, running N. E. and , and dipping to the N. W. 52°.— haft was continued forty four feet r, to another vein, which exceeded et in thickness, and which afforded f a better quality than that found It is said that subsequent opera- ave shown that the veins are nu- s and the quantity inexhaustible. ers would never have thought of ing here for coal from any indica- which may appear on the surface of rth. The country here is a level and has not the appearance of hav- dergone any rude shocks sufficient y vegetable matter fifty or sixty elow the surface ; and how this bed l came here we may guess, but we probably never determine.

**Soil and Productions.**

e soil in general is thin and abounds uch in sand to retain sufficient mois- or vegetation. Good crops of corn ye are, however, often produced at expense, as the land is easily tilled he harvests are so early as to escape sts. In such light lands it should ettled rule among farmers to sink ough a little deeper every time the is broken up, that the subsoil may ermixed, and give greater consis- to the bed where we intend the of vegetables shall readily find their shment.

ometimes happens that the subsoil re porous than that at the surface.— ch case we should endeavor to im- its texture by carting from muck , or from peat bottoms, matter which etain moisture longer and which will a permanent benefit to the soil. A art loads of muck from a bog hole often operate like manure when they applied to a gravelly knoll or to a y surface. This matter is quite dif- t from peat muck recently dug from it where it was made, and may be used immediately, whereas peat muck should lie at least one year after it is dug before it is applied to the field, unless we may have manure to mix with it.

Farmers in this quarter are beginning to introduce buckwheat on their sandy loams, and we are under a great mistake if they do not find it a most suitable kind of summer grain for their dry lands. One farmer became terrified at the rapid and luxuriant growth of his buckwheat, and he listened with great attention to the old saw, that "If you once get the seed into your land you will never be able to eradicate it !"

Some timid farmers fear one thing ; some another. Some find it impossible to kill sorrel in their fields — some think the white weed was not made to die.— Low blackberry vines and whortleberry bushes are immortal in many cow pastures, and looking upon them seems to have no other effect than to confirm the owner in his opinion that the plough was never made for such fields as these, and that the designs of nature should never be frustrated.

### Bugs on Vines.

The little striped yellow bug and the large, strong scented squash bug are the most common visitors in gardens *before the fruits are ripe*, and they seem determined to get their share before there is any thing there to tempt the vicious boys. A smart application of the thumb and finger, or of a pair of steel nippers is as certain death to all that happen to be caught, as a wetted finger is to a flea when unluckily discovered in bed by the chambermaid ; but it sometimes costs more to catch these bugs than the game is worth, and various modes have been suggested to facilitate the labor. Lime, gypsum, soot, &c., have each some effect to drive the depredators away. J. Adams Esq., has made use of a weak solution of potash with success. He makes it so weak as not to injure the leaf, and the strength of the wash can easily be determined by trial on a single leaf a few hours before the application to the vines. This solution may be sprinkled on the vines by means of a broom or brush ; but a syringe or a squirt gun will do the business better.

Short strips of board or whole shingles, placed near the hills, flat on the surface of the ground, afford a good shelter for these bugs and they are very fond of crawling under such and spending the night there. In the morning the gardener may make an easy conquest of all that have sought this shelter from the dews, and he can choose his own mode of punishment. He will find it hardly worth his while to attempt to reform these rogues, and capital punishment may therefore be inflicted without scruple.

### Diseases of Peach Trees.

One of the numerous complaints to which this tree is subject is the yellows, or blight of the leaf ; and we have never yet been able to discover the true cause of this malady. The leaf will turn yellow and roll up as if some insect was making use of it for a blanket ; but on inspection no insect or worm is discovered, and it has generally been supposed that some internal disease of the tree causes this appearance of the leaf.

Mr. Jonathan Rugg of Framingham, in June last, took pains to pluck off every leaf from two young peach trees whose leaves were turned yellow. The trees very soon sent out a new set of leaves which now look green and perfectly healthy. It may be that plucking the yellow leaves from the tree will prove a remedy for the complaint. If so, young trees may easily be restored to health.

### Weaned Calves.

After calves have been taken from the cow they frequently become relaxed and grow poor in consequence of a change of food — a little skimmed milk, boiled, is the best remedy which we have tried for this complaint

### Trees by the Road-side—Side-walks.

In many places we see houses which have been suffered to stand for years without any attempt to screen them from the scorching rays of the summer sun.— Some people object to setting out trees for mere ornament, and as the more common fruit trees are not suitable for standing near enough to afford a shade to buildings they are content to pass the summer with no other shelter than what may be afforded by the parching shingles and clapboards.

But the English Mazzard affords a very handsome shade and is not only ornamental but is useful for its fruit. Forest trees of all kinds are useful also for timber or for fuel, and no one should be opposed to their occupying the vacant spaces on commons and in door yards. The timber or the wood at a future day will well repay the expenses of setting them, and if high trees are not wanted, shrubbery may be encouraged by cutting often, close to the ground, and suffering the sprouts to grow.

The yellow locust has not a handsome body or top when it has become old, but the sprouts from the stumps grow with exceeding rapidity and by cutting away the trees very beautiful shrubbery will spring up at once and form a handsome hedge row in place of the deformed branches and the rough bark of the parent stock.

A Society has recently been formed in Framingham for the purpose of setting ornamental trees on the common, and by the road sides, and for forming sidewalks by the sides of the principal roads running through the village. The sum of six hundred dollars was soon subscribed for these purposes -- two gentlemen giving one hundred dollars each, and one giving fifty. The Society was organized on the first Monday of July instant, and a second meeting will be held on the first Monday of August. That village has now more ornamental trees than we usually find on public commons, and their beautiful appearance and salutary protection have conduced to the formation and to the liberal subscriptions of the new Society.

### Round Turnips.

In foul days in July all hands should be called to the garden to stir the soil and to kill the weeds — the pea vines that have ceased to bear may be pulled and thrown into the hog pen, and round turnip seed may be sown in the vacant spots. If we sow new seed we must be cautious and not sow it thick. One pound of new seed is worth four pounds of old.

### Worms.

The measuring or canker worms have disappeared, and the trees on which they fed are now swarming with beautiful white butterflies.

There are many persons who would quickly stamp the canker worm under their feet, but there are few who would do violence to the beautiful butterfly.

The venerable St. Pierre, in his Harmonies of Nature, quotes Huber's work on Ants, and remarks thus :—"Stop for a moment at the side of the cavern scooped out at the bottom of a tree, and you will see insects of a different class brought thither in captivity. The little prisoners fasten forthwith on the moistened roots of the plants, and extract from them a plentiful supply of honey, which the masters of the mansion lose no time in gathering Those masters are ants ; their assistant laborers are patters ; the latter perform to the former a number of the functions of domestic animals."

The black ants, and also the small red ants, are now getting wings, and are beginning to fly about the atmosphere.

What an interesting study is the volume of Nature ! The humble and hated worm that crawls upon the earth, at the appointed time has its state and condition changed, takes wings of the richest and most beautiful colors, soars aloft in the air, or sports among the gay and sweet smelling flowers of the field. Man sees these changes, which admonish him of the great and mighty change which awaits himself ; but because he cannot understand or comprehend that wisdom which is infinite, and that power which is unbounded, he lives unmindful of the change which (if he is prepared) is to clothe his mortality with glorious and blessed immortality, and raise him from terrestial bondage to celestial felicity. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Mr. Editor,—The 26th No. of your paper fell into my hands recently, and a piece there contained, prompts me to accept your invitation, to write a little,—hoping you will excuse the style, language, &c., of one of the laboring class.

The piece, to which I refer, is concerning Col. Hisdale, and his farm. Please excuse me, when I tell you, that some of your probabilities, &c., might as well have been farther examined before inserted in your paper. I mean with regard to inheritance, small family of sons, book labor, &c. The last of these, I am aware that father is not a little prejudiced against,—still if you will call again, and see him, when it is pleasant, so that you can walk out and see the *farm*, perhaps you will form a more favorable opinion of it.

Allow me just to inform you, that the *worthless* quagmire front of the house, does not belong to father, but is a reservoir pond, and has been so more than 20 years ; his part of the meadow, (although not quite worthless) no doubt might be much improved by those "gravelly knolls," but the tops of these, he wants for beans, of which he raised a large crop last year, so that the neighboring farmers judged them more profitable than their common corn land. Around, and on the sides was corn, which was also judged to be 60 bushels per acre, being about double their average land,—besides some pumpkins and turnips which grew amongst the corn. This year the corn looks promising, it had spindled some when we hilled it the first inst. Now if the land is poor naturally, the more credit is due to father, for his improvement.

As for the small family of sons, I have five sisters, and five brothers, making eleven of us now living, and we have buried two! The work I think no disgrace, so far from it, that if there is anything of which I feel proud, it is of being considered one of the working class.

Without boasting for father, I name the inheritance ; about 180 acres of the land was to be shared in the family, he paid the rest, and kept the whole together ; the remainder, he has obtained by dint of his *own exertion, while able, for the stormy* day of old age. And now I hope—I *trust* there is not one who wishes to deprive him in his old age, of the comfort of his past labor, even if it does consist in having a decent team, or a few hills of good corn.

Please to call and see us again, and spend the night with us if practicable.

Respectfully, yours,

One of the ancient farmer Boys.

Mr. Buckminster.

Sharon, July 6, 1841.

We are much obliged to Mr. Tisdale, the son of Col. T., of whose farm we took some notice in a former paper, for his correction of any errors he may have discovered in our statement. We have ever understood that Col. Tisdale is a worthy man, and has been as industrious as any farmer in the county. If he *acquired* the largest part of his 600 acres by his own industry, more credit is due to him than if he inherited the same from an ancestor. Of his sons, whom we saw, we can only say they appeared to be quite intelligent, and seemed to think there was room for great improvement in agriculture.

Mrs. Tisdale showed us a cheese press of very simple construction, which occupies but little room, and which, she says, answers a better purpose than an old fashioned one of the largest size. She can regulate the pressure with much ease; and she has learned that cheeses may be much injured by being pressed too hard Much of its richness will run away if care be not taken to press it gently at first.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

East Bridgewater, June 28th, 1841.

Sir,—In noticing the list of premiums offered by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, you observe "that some of the premiums are promised for improvements which *have been made* in years past, the evidence whereof is to be received at the next show—"that all these premiums to be useful must be prospective, &c., &c." In reply to which I would state that the premium offered for the greatest quantity of lands in the best state of preparation for English mowing which was swamp land on fresh meadow, June 1, 1840, was offered in January, 1840 ;—claims for which were to have been entered on or before the 1st day of June of the same year, that the committee might have an opportunity to examine the lands before operations on them was commenced. Several lots were examined about the 1st of June, 1840, and will be viewed again by the committee in Sept. next.

Most respectfully yours,

ISAAC ALDEN.

### Asparagus Beds.

As cuttings for this season are now discontinued the stalks will run up and produce seed — if the seed is suffered to ripen it will fall and will vegetate in autumn. The young plants may be transplanted and the bed extended at pleasure on any plat that is rich. If a new bed is desired the seeds may be gathered and sown in the autumn or in the spring. It is surprising that so few farmers have yet provided their families with extensive beds when this can be so easily done.— The stories of old gardeners about the necessity of any costly preparation for a bed are on a par with the ghost and witch stories of former times.

Extract from Mr. Colman's Address before the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of New Haven County, September 30, 1840 :

No occasion of the gathering of the people is less liable to objection, or more congenial to benevolent and pious sentiments, than that which has brought us together.

Here, a spirit of good will reigns over the whole. No discordant or hostile feeling can find place. No strife and no emulation can be aroused, but an emulation for excellence, which alike benefits all, and in improvements, which diffuse themselves over the community, and the sole aim of which is the common welfare. To well disposed minds, this is a religious occasion of the highest character. None is more suited to lift up the soul in adoring confidence and gratitude to the great Author of nature. He it is, who "causes grass to grow for cattle, and herbs for the service of man." He clothes the flowers of the field with a splendor, before which the gorgeousness of oriental luxury is dimmed. His benevolent agency operates every where in the teeming earth, the swelling bud, the golden and crimsoned fruit ; in the vapor, the dew, the air, the heat, the light, in all their mysterious influences. He is the source of felicity, health and beauty.

Agriculture is the great art of life. In an economical view it constitutes the subsistence of man. Eating and drinking are deemed vulgar employments, yet who, even among the exquisite of the transcendental school, is not compelled to conform to the fashion. The body is often spoken of with disdain, as though there were something degrading in its material elements. In such cases, a reflection is cast upon the divine skill and beneficence in one of their most wonderful exhibitions. But is there not an electric chain of sympathy between the body and mind ? What is to become of our philosophy without bread and meat ? How is genius to speed her flight, or the fires of the imagination to be kept bright, unless this same body, the dwelling place of the etherial guest, be maintained in its health, elasticity and vigor. It is calculated, that if the harvests of a single year should fail, the whole of the human race must perish. In our latitude, the earth yields nothing unasked and unwooed. All of food and of clothing, all that sustains and protects the body, is the product of agricultural labor in some of its various forms.

Agriculture is the foundation of wealth. The sea renders her tribute ; but the earth presents to skill and industry richer and infinitely varied contributions. Money is not wealth. It is only the representative of wealth. Money is coveted because it can command labor; but of what use would it be, if labor would not be commanded. What would it avail to possess all the riches of Potosi, if thereby we could not acquire the products of agriculture ? What are manufactures concerned in but these products ? What freights the barks of commerce in their liquid flight, threading every channel and whitening every port, but the products of agriculture ? Whence does the government derive its revenues but from the fruits of agriculture ? What constitutes the wealth of the country but her cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, tobacco, wool, wheat, beef, and pork ? Agriculture only can be considered as the creator of wealth. The merchant, the manufacturer, the sailor, the various artizans and tradesmen perform their part in making the products of agriculture more valuable : in transporting them so that the advantages of climate are equalized, and in putting them in a condition for use ; but agriculture alone produces. Like the leader of Israel, she strikes the rock, the waters flow, and a famishing people are satisfied. She supplies, she feeds, she quickens all. Agriculture is the commanding interest of the country, with which no single interest nor indeed all other interests of a secular nature combined, can be brought into competition.

Agriculture deserves the attention of liberal minds as a science. Like many other sciences it is in its infancy. We have broken only the outer crust ; but it comprehends the mysteries of philosophy. It involves the whole science of life in the vegetable and animal kingdoms ; the miracles of actual production, and the power which man may exercise in modifying vegetable and animal existence.— The rearing of a tree, the maturing of a vegetable, the production of a flower, the forming of a race of animals, with shapes and dispositions, and qualities, modified to a great extent according to your wishes, are in themselves miracles of a power delegated to man, which an intelligent mind recognizes as divine.

### Northern and Southern Clover.

Friend Holmes :—I see in your paper and several others at the North, the question is asked, which is the most profitable, Northern or Southern clover ?

I do not know that I can say anything from my own experience that will enlighten your readers on this subject.— When I lived with my father, in Massachusetts, several years ago, I remember that he two or three times, sowed southern clover seed. It did not appear so well adapted to that climate as the northern.— When cut for hay, the yield was much less ; but it seemed more disposed to after growth, and probably as *pasture* it might have been as valuable as any. For hay, my father preferred a mixture of grasses, and this kind of clover was too early for other grasses, it was dead by the time the others were fit to cut.

In this section of country, we sow the variety which you denominate southern, altogether. It is usually fit to cut for hay the first week in June. It yields pretty well, and when well managed makes excellent hay, and throws up an after growth if the season is favorable of nearly equal bulk with the first, from which our seed is raised. It is not as likely to be killed by the winter as clover is at the North ; but this is owing more to the climate than to the variety.

I send you herewith enclosed, some weeds with a stalk and leaf of a variety of clover indigenous to the West, here *called Buffalo clover. In appearance* the stalk and leaf seem a medium between the red and the common white or Dutch clover. The head or flower is more like the white. It is perrenial, and is one of the first plants to start in the spring.— Cattle and sheep eat it with avidity.— Whether it will be found worthy of cultivation with you, I cannot say, but it may be worth an experiment.

I see that some of your papers, speak of the extreme heat of the weather on Tuesday the 8th inst. That was the hottest day here, we have known for a long time, the mercury in some places being at 98 in the shade. The season here was very cold and wet until the 17th of May, since then, it has been warm, and until to day, very dry. Wheat will not make more than half a crop ; grass is light, oats with few exceptions, very poor.

I am glad to learn that the cause of agricultural improvement, is with you still onward, and hope that no jealous rivalry, either between papers or societies, will be permitted to check it.

Old Friend.

Zanesville, Ohio, June 21, 1841.

Note.—We thank our friend for the clover seed, and have committed some of it to the earth. If it should vegetate and grow we will "report progress." [Maine Farmer.

### Clay Mixture on Sandy Land.

A correspondent of the Western Farmer, gives the following as his experience of the value of mixed clay with sandy soil: Several years since, when a resident of New England I purchased a piece of dry sandy land, denominated there, "pine plains," that had been very much worn. A portion of it about 1 3-4 acres, was on the verge of a deep ravine, and a little more elevated than the remainder of the lot. This piece had been sown the fall previous to rye, and stocked to clover. The rye was harvested—an inferior crop—and the ground, I found in the fall, was, not to appearance, more than half stocked. Not having manure for a spring crop, and clay being handy, I carted on to the piece about thirty ox-loads of clay; this, however, was not pure, but supposed to contain one third sand; the same was spread upon the surface of the ground in the fall. In the spring it had formed a complete coating over the whole surface; the result was a heavy crop of clover.— The next spring about twenty loads of yard manure was spread upon it. It was then broken up, rolled, harrowed and planted to corn, about the tenth of May. The result was, about *ninety bushels of sound corn*. I had corn enough for my own use and sold about fifty bushels for fifty dollars. This was my first experiment in farming. It is nearly eight years since the clay was applied, and I am told the ground is still benefitted by it. The application was continued on other portions of the lot with equally beneficial results as long as I occupied it.

# THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

## More of Animal Magnetism.

Doctor Collyer, has spent another week in this learned Metropolis, in astonishing the school children with his experiments in his favorite science. He seems to succeed better in this than he did some time ago in lecturing on phrenology; for to succeed in this, one must have some brains in his own skull before he can determine the precise cue of those wrapped up in another's. But in animal Magnetism nothing is required but *sympathy*; and brainless or disordered patients may readily sympathize with lecturers of the same character.

We often hear people say—"there are appearances, exhibited in his lecture room, which we cannot account for!" True, but there are many appearances which cannot be accounted for. Who can account for the spread of Mahomet's religion? Who can account for the Salem witch-craft? Who for the fanaticism of Ann Lee? Who for the tantrums of the first Quakers who gave so much offence to other denominations? And who can now account for the wonders of Mormonism, unless it be on the principle that a large proportion of mankind are inclined to be deceived? What religious denomination will now deny that three fourths of the world are deluded and led astray? Do not *very sensible* people still resort to soothsayers and magicians to hear their fortunes told? If a Mountebank should now advertise that on a certain day he would swallow a whale, would he not gather a throng of wonder seekers to see him? It is quite as easy to swallow a whale as a pint bottle, and many a poor child has paid his quarter dollar to see the latter performed.

Many years ago a number of travellers were detained for a day, by a storm, at a public house. Ephraim Grimes of Connecticut was one of them. He had the reputation of being a conjuror. Grimes offered to bet with any of the company that he would leave the room in which they were sitting, and if any one in his absence would put on his hat he would, on his return, point out the individual who had done it.

One of the company was inclined to bet—but he first took the precaution to ask every individual if he had ever seen any thing of the kind performed before, as he suspected there might be some collusion or *secret sympathy* between Grimes and one of the company. Upon this every one present declared upon his honor that he never had seen any performance of the kind, and never had aided Grimes in any of his conjurations. The bet was now taken, and Grimes never failed *in a single instance* to point out, on his return to the room, the individual who had put on his hat. He would first look into the hat and then feel the pulse of each individual in turn till he discovered the one who had put his hat on his head.

All repeatedly declared they had never witnessed such performances, and some began to think it rather dangerous to suffer Grimes to handle their pulses *so freely*. They feared that these mysterious beatings of the pulse might communicate to Grimes secrets of more importance than they were willing to have disclosed.

It was not till the next morning that one of the company, a chewer of tobacco, owned that at the request of Grimes *he spit in the fire* as soon as Grimes came to that individual who was guilty of wearing the hat in Grimes's absence, and that no other *sympathy* existed to his knowledge between him and the conjuror.

### Grass Seed.

Every farmer who has a patch of pure herds grass, clover, or red top, should save seed enough for his own use. We annually expend large sums for grass seeds, and we are often cheated with a mixture of nuisances which are not easily eradicated from the soil. Nearly every farmer may save seed enough if he will think of it at the right season, and he need not be nice in separating it from the chaff. His patches of herds grass and red-top may be reaped or mowed in the latter part of July, or as soon as haying is over, and may be threshed at his leisure. His clover seed must be gathered from the second crop, as this is more prolific of seeds.

### The Farmer's Register.

This is a valuable Agricultural periodical published monthly at Petersburg, Va., by Edward Ruffin, Editor and Proprietor. We have received the Register regularly for two years past and have been much instructed by its scientific discussions and practical suggestions.

On looking at the June number we noticed a well written article in it "On hiving bees," and were making up our *mind* to copy it, but on reading it through we discovered it to be an exact copy of our own article on the subject published in the Cultivator in May last!

### Quadruple Boston Notion.

On Thursday, Mr. Roberts published another mammoth sheet which is larger than any of the preceding. He has the numbers for sale at the Times office at 25 cents each.

### Hay Harvest.

Hay, in this vicinity, will not be so abundant as in some seasons; but we learn that Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will have a good harvest of this all important article.

### The Weather.

☞ The weather, in this city, has been exceedingly warm for a few days past. On Thursday, the thermometer rose to 95° in many places in the shade. Thursday night was hot and no breezes from the bay were felt. Yesterday, the weather was sultry, but there was more air in circulation.

## Latest from Washington.

We have the proceedings of Congress through the whole of Tuesday last. Mr. Clay's bank bill labors hard, and it is very doubtful whether he can carry it through the Senate. If he should, he would have no more than one majority for it, and an opinion prevails at Washington that it will be suffered to lie on the table to await the action of the House on a bill of its own.

Mr. Wright of New York has moved another amendment the effect of which would be to compel the Bank to wind up as soon as it should suspend specie payments. He said they treated their N. York banks in this way, and that this was the best mode to secure the public against depreciated paper money.

Mr. Walker was willing to give the Bank 90 days to resume specie payments.

Mr. Buchanan said if a bill of any kind passed, the people would soon repeal it, and he considered that any subsequent Congress would have a lawful right to annul a Bank charter.

Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, said he could not conceive how gentlemen should be so strenuous in opposing a charter which they felt confident they could so soon repeal. If a subsequent Congress could annul any charter passed at this session, opponents need not argue on a supposition that the bank if chartered would continue twenty years.

Mr. Benton argued pointedly against the establishment of any bank whatever. He said members might talk about favoring the people at large by a suspension of the banks, as the banks in such case could grant them indulgence; but it was not favoring borrowers generally, it was favoring the OFFICERS themselves, who were generally the principal debtors of the banks.

## Case of McLeod.

Judge Cowan, of the Supreme Court of New York, has at length pronounced the decision of the Court. As this decision coincides with our own, which has been repeatedly expressed in this paper, we are much inclined to think it correct—notwithstanding all which has been written to prove that McLeod should be set at liberty without a trial. It will be remembered by our readers that we insisted our government had a right to keep him as a prisoner of war, until the outrage should be satisfactorily settled for.

The following is from the Journal of Commerce. The points made by the Court are—

1. That the points raised by the prisoner, *first*, that he did not participate in the alleged offence, and second, that, if present, he was acting in defence of his country from a treasonable insurrection, cannot be made available in a Habeas Corpus, even for letting him to bail, much less for ordering his unqualified discharge.

2d. That on Habeas Corpus, the examination as to guilt or innocence cannot under any circumstances, extend beyond the depositions or proof by which the prisoner is committed.

3. That these views are a sufficient answer to the present application, but as counsel had raised the question of jurisdiction, the court were willing to go into it.

4. That the plea that is a national question, to be settled by the diplomatic powers of the United States and England, does not divest the court of jurisdiction, because to warrant the destruction of property or the taking of life, on the ground of public war, there must be what is called lawful war, by the law of nations, which can never exist without a concurrence of the war-making power.

5. That if the affair in question can be tortured into war between this nation and England, the United States might take possession of McLeod as a prisoner of war.

6. That the order, under which McLeod and his associates acted was not a lawful act of majesty, as contended for by Mr. Fox, since the transaction was then lawful *ab initio* and required no royal recognition, which is not pretended on either side.

7. That regarding Durfee as the enemy of England, who had taken shelter on the neutral territory of the United States, she had no right, on any pretence, to pursue him beyond her own limits, without violating the rights of the neutral nation.

8. That the transactions in which McLeod was engaged, are not to be justified on the ground of self defence and necessity, as no such necessity can be proved to have existed, the Caroline not being in the act of making an assault upon Canada, nor in a condition to make one. As well might a man who walks half a mile, to kill his neighbor in bed at midnight, because he suspected him of meditating injury, plead necessity as an excuse.

9. That the fitting out of the expedition under Capt. Drew, was an unwarrantable usurpation of authority on the part of the provincial authorities.

The Judge then says:—

"This brings us to the great question in the cause. We have seen that a capital offence was committed within our territory in time of peace; and the remaining inquiry is, whether England has placed the offenders above law and beyond our jurisdiction, by ratifying and approving such a crime. It is due to her, in the first place, to deny that it has been so ratified and approved. She has approved *a public act of legitimate defence only*. She cannot change the nature of things. She cannot turn that into lawful war which was murder in time of peace. She may, in that way, justify the offender as between him and his own government. She cannot bid foreign courts of justice by insisting that what in the eye of the whole world was a deliberate and prepared attack, must be protected by the law of self-defence.

In the second place, I deny that she can, in time of peace, send her men into our territory, and render them impervious to our laws, by embodying them and putting arms in their hands. She may declare war; if she claim the benefit of peace, as both nations have done in this instance, the moment any of her citizens enter our territory, they are as completely obnoxious to punishment by our law, as if they had been born and always resided in this country."

These parts are argued at length, with great ability by the judge. [New York American.

The effect of this decision will be to cause the prisoner to be tried on the indictment by a jury, unless the case in its present form should be appealed to the Court of Errors, [the State Senate] as we have understood it would be, in the event of a decision like the present by the Supreme Court of New York; and, should the Court of Errors affirm the present decision, that then the case would be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It must be understood, that the only question before the Supreme Court was, whether the prisoner should, or should not, be discharged without trial. They decided that he ought not to be so discharged.

The decision was delivered at Utica, on Monday forenoon. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

New York "Business Transactions." On Tuesday the 6th inst. Isaac J. Wood was arrested on several different charges of obtaining goods by false pretences to a very large amount from several of the heaviest New York Mercantile houses. A large sum of money was taken from him by Police Justice Parker, including ten bank notes of $1000 each. The aggregate of claims against him is considerably over $50,000.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### EXTRA SESSION.

Friday, July 9. In the Senate, after the presentation by by Mr. Tallmadge of petitions for a General Bankrupt Law and other morning business, the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States was taken up.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, moved to amend the bill so as to provide "that the Board of Directors of the mother Bank shall publish in some paper at the seat of Government each order which may be issued to any office or branch directing it to expand or contract its loans or discounts, or any other order, immediately after its issue, and shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such orders, to be reported to Congress at the commencement of each session.

This amendment was warmly supported by Messrs. Allen, Wright, Walker, Linn, Calhoun, Nicholson and Benton, but negatived—yeas 23 (Mr. Henderson of Miss., and all the opposition Senators;) nays 26, (whigs.)

Mr. Walker then moved to amend the bill by excluding the directors or officers of the Bank or BRANCHES, or members of Congress, from obtaining any loans or discounts.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. Woodbury, Walker and king. Mr. Clay of Kentucky opposed it, as follows:

By the bill, as it stood, no member of Congress could borrow of the Bank here, nor any director or officer, and he would have been glad to have extended the principle to the branches; but what would have been the effect? There may be twenty or more branches, and to give salaries to the directors of these institutions would embarrass the Bank, and men of business and character would not go into them without some advantage to be derived from it.

If you deny, therefore, the directors the privilege of obtaining loans you would get the worst kind of men, while men of business would be left out. Were gentlemen on the other side prepared for such a state of things as this?—Why was a member of Congress to be prescribed—the whole class denounced, and a Cain-like mark to be set on them? Why say, while all may borrow, a member of Congress shall not? Could gentlemen vote as though they were afraid to trust them? If so, he did not envy them their feelings; though there might have been bad members of Congress, and doubtless there might be some still, but as a class, he believed them to be as high-souled and as patriotic a set of men as ever existed.

Mr. Henderson of Mississippi, offered to vote for a limitation, but not for the exclusion of all loans to Directors of the Branches. The amendment was so modified as to limit the indebtedness of any Branch Director, as borrower or endorser, to one thousand dollars; and in this shape the restriction was agreed to; yeas 25; [21 Opp. with Messrs. Archer, Henderson, Porter and Merrick;] nays 21. The question now recurred on forbidding all loans to Members of Congress, which likewise prevailed; yeas 23 [V. B. with Messrs. Archer and Prentice;] nays 22. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Ramsey of Pa. gave notice that he had voted for the land Distribution Bill, but his name had been omitted from the list of yeas by a mistake of the Clerk. He asked a correction of the error, which prevailed. [So the actual vote on that bill was 117, and the majority 9.]

The McLeod case was then taken up, and Mr. Hunt of New York, spoke ten minutes, being the remainder of his hour. Mr. A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, next obtained the floor, and spoke three fourths of an hour in violent condemnation of the course of Mr. Webster in this matter. Here the morning hour expired, leaving Mr. A. V. Brown entitled to speak 15 minutes the next morning. The house passed to the orders of the day.

Mr. Fillmore moved that at 2 o'clock to-morrow the House do take the Loan Bill out of the Committee of the Whole. Messrs Proffit and Sargent thought that too soon, *as the Opposition had spoken less than their share upon it.*—Mr. Fillmore consented to say, 'Monday at 2 o'clock,' on which the Previous Question was called, and the resolution passed; yeas 97, nays 79.

The House now went into Committee on the Loan Bill, and Mr. Saltonstall of Mass. spoke cogently in support of it. He first showed that the late Administration left a large amount of debt on going out of power—part of it in Treasury Notes, and part unascertained, *floating*, unliquidated, to meet which there was only $673,000 in the Treasury, and that scattered all over the Union in the hands of Collectors and Receivers in sums from $20 and upwards. He proceeded—

"The Government being thus largely in debt, I say that the proposition before us is simply that we shall ascertain the amount, and settle up as rapidly as it shall be in our power. The gentleman from South Carolina thought it very strange that an administration which had come into power on the cry of economy and reform, should propose as its very first measure to establish a permanent debt. Well, we did come in on the cry of reform, and this is the first step in reform; it is a measure of actual, practical reform. But we were called upon here and taunted by gentlemen on the other side with the cry, 'Where is your reform?' before we had time allowed us to make a single move. I say the first step in the process of reforming our financial condition is to ascertain how much we owe. Yet I should not say 'we;' it is not we who have incurred this debt; it is you. The debt is your debt, not ours. We are ready to acknowledge the debt; you concealed it. We are for having it liquidated, and are for paying interest upon it, until we are able to pay off the principal, and to support the Government with economy, but with such economy as benefits a great and comprehensive Government—such economy, far-seeing and largely calculating, as is worthy of a nation having institutions like ours to sustain, great public works to carry on, costly defences to provide—in a word, as becomes a Government worth sustaining."

Mr. Wise, of Va., made a few remarks, avowing himself hostile to the bill and to the Distribution, as leading to a protective tariff. He was opposed to the whole string.

Mr. Waterson of Tennessee, thought he should not consume all his hour. [Mr. Wise said if he ran out, he might take the balance of his.] Mr. Watterson resumed, and made a fiery speech against whiggery in general, with little reference to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Cushing of Mass. in reference to the bill, and he by Mr. Eastman in opposition, contending that there was no debt existing on the 4th of March last, and that there would be a balance in the Treasury next January. Mr. McKeon of New York city followed on the same side, condemning the Land Distribution, inveighing against the British Money Power, and insisting that the Government should retrench Expenditures, especially the cost of our Foreign Missions. Mr. Barnard of New York, replied to him, (each speech occupying about the hour) and then the House adjourned.

Saturday, July 10. In the Senate, Mr. Linn continued his remarks on the resolution relative to removals from office, in the general field of discussion heretofore pursued by him, in opposition to the course of the present administration. He did not conclude, and when he will, no conjecture can be formed, as the question seems reserved merely as a ground of making speeches for political effect by circulation.

Various memorials were presented, chiefly praying for a Bankrupt Law.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was taken up and Mr. Woodbury offered an amendment prohibiting donations from the Bank to any officer. This was debated at length by Messrs. Woodbury, Walker, Benton and others, and being amended on motion of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, extending the restriction so as to prohibit donations not only to officers and Directors but to any one, was passed.

Mr. Wright offered an amendment striking out that clause of the bill which gives Congress the power of hereafter increasing the capital to the amount of twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Wright briefly advocated this. Mr. Clay opposed it, contending that as by the provisions of this bil! Congress was bound not to establish another Bank during the existence of this, it should not be deprived of the power of increasing the capital of this, which would only be exercised when required by the wants of the country, and in as wise a manner as by the present Congress. The amendment was rejected—yeas 22; nays 29.

A motion was then made to go into Executive Session, but before this was put, Mr. Clay made an enquiry which he left to the courtesy on the other side of the House to answer, whether they had offered the amendments they intended, with the exception of the Senator's printed (Mr. Wright's) amendments. Mr. Wright replied he intended offering some others, but few however. The motion was carried, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

Thus it appears that amendments are yet coming, and that the bill will be detained probably many days.

In the House, the morning was occupied on the resolution relative to the McLeod case, which was discussed by Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, (in continuation from yesterday,) condemning the course of Mr. Webster, insisting that McLeod was personally responsible, and exhibiting those pugnacious qualities which have recently characterised the opposition.

Mr. Linn, in a happy manner, replied, defending the course of Mr. Webster, and exhibiting the impropriety of disturbing pending negotiations between the two Governments, and forestalling public opinion by declaring the present attitude of the case. The resolution lies over.

The loan bill was then taken up, and opposed by Messrs. McKay, Hunter, Holmes, Van Buren, Gilmer and Weller. Mr. Underwood made a few remarks in reply to the *nullification* threats of Messrs. Pickens and Rhett, and showing them as mere empty sounds.

Mr. Hunter, the former Speaker, who has been on all sides of every question, came out to-day and exhibited his colors, in opposition to the Loan Bill, to the Distribution Bill, a Tariff of any kind, and a National Bank. Where he next will be found is a matter of doubt.

Monday, July 12. In the Senate, Mr Tallmadge presented a petition for a General Bankrupt Law from citizens of the State of Missouri. Mr. T. said he hoped this subject would be acted on at this session, as a relief measure, and that it would be divested of all party considerations. He alluded to a statement in the Globe, saying that Mr. Clay would keep back this measure for political capital, but he knew this was not so.

The Senator from Kentucky was willing to lend it his aid and countenance, though his State was not particularly interested in it. His former colleague (Mr. Crittenden) had advocated it with great zeal, and though he was not now here, his place was filled by a gentleman who was also in favor of it, (Mr. Morehead.) He said there was a difference of opinion as to including corporations, but would vote for a bill including them rather than have no bill. He was of opinion that the loss of this bill would be extremely injurious to any party opposing it.

Mr. Walker thought this bill infinitely more important than any other before Congress, and he was anxious to have corporations included, he would support a bill without that provision. He said it was his intention to bring the subject before the Senate as soon as the Bank bill was disposed of.

Mr. Linn thought the difficulty would be in framing a law which would not be productive of more harm than good. It was well known that when the bill was before the Senate formerly, a *committee from the Chamber of Commerce of New York* were on here and represented that the passage of the bill would be of more injury to that city than the great fire; any injudicious bill would make twenty bankrupts for one person that it relieved. He would give his vote cheerfully for any *prospective* bill embracing corporations. Mr. Morehead would advocate the bill, though, as his State had no direct interest in it, it had not been the subject of discussion there.

The subject was laid aside. It will be recollected that Mr. Berrien has reported a bill on this subject.

Fiscal Bank. Mr. Wright moved to amend by striking out, in the first section, the hundred thousand shares which the United States are to subscribe for. The Government had no cash capital to dispose of, and he asked whether it would be expedient for it to contract a debt for the purpose of entering into so hazardous a speculation.

After considerable debate the amendment was rejected. Yeas 22, nays 27.

Mr. Wright moved a further amendment, requiring that the whole capital of the Bank be paid in before it goes into operation. Lost, 22 to 28.

Mr. Wright then offered a long amendment requiring, among other things, that the directors shall make no dividends except from the surplus profits; that they shall not at any time pay to the stockholders any part of the capital stock of the Bank, that they shall not receive or discount, or suffer to be received or discounted, any note or other evidence of debt as a payment of or upon any instalment of the capital stock actually called for and required to be paid; that they shall not receive or discount any note or other evidence of debt intended to enable any stockholder to withdraw any part of the money paid in by him as his stock; that they shall apply none of the funds of the corporation to the purchase of its own stock, &c.

This amendment was *agreed to*, with little opposition.

The next amendment which Mr. Wright had to offer was, as he said, of so much importance that he would defer it till to-morrow, and the Senate, at about 3 o'clock, adjourned.

*Loan Bill Passed.* Mr. J. W. Jones spoke an hour against the twelve million loan bill, contending that there would be no deficit on the 1st of January 1842, except $136,000; and offering a permanent loan.

Mr. Atherton spoke on the same side, and contended that the money was not wanted, and that the special session was called for objects unconnected with the state of the Treasury.

Messrs G. Davis and W. B. Dawson took the other side of the question.

Mr. Fillmore moved an amendment providing that the loan should be contracted for at six per cent. interest, and be payable, at six months notice, if the Secretary of the Treasury should choose, and, at all events, at the end of *three* years.

At the hour of two o'clock, the Bill was reported to the House. Mr. Fillmore's amendment above given was agreed to, and the bill was finally passed—yeas 124, nays 93.

Robbery. We understand that the boarding house of Mrs. Lovell, corner of Atkinson and Berry streets, was robbed on Monday night, under the following circumstances. A man who gave his name as Barnes applied there in the afternoon of that day for board for a short time. He was accommodated and supplied with a room. In the course of the night he entered the rooms of three of the boarders, stole their purses, containing, in all, between 30 and 40 dollars, and decamped. No trace of him has yet been discovered. [Times

The Virginia papers speak of heavy rains which have carried of bridges, houses, &c.

## Police Court.

Thursday, July 15. *A roguish office Boy.* Peter Thompson, formerly office boy of Charles H. Parker, Esq., was brought in by Constable Hunt, charged with stealing a pistol from the dwelling of S. D. Parker, Esq., and a quanity of paper and an umbrella from the office of C. H. Parker. He confessed stealing the pistol and paper, but not the umbrella, and as the identity of the latter article was not proved more definitely than the "size of a piece of chalk," he was not adjudged guilty of the larceny thereof. For the other two thefts, he was fined $10 and costs.

### Another Runaway Slave.

The barque Kazan, Captain Leckie, arrived at this port Wednesday afternoon, from Mobile, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. When three days out, the mate, in overhauling the long boat, discovered a colored man secreted therein, who gave his name as Benjamin Brown. He claimed to be free, but is undoubtedly a runaway slave. When the vessel arrived in the harbor, information of the fact was sent to the consignees, A. & C. Cunningham, and they immediately sued out a writ against Brown for $70 debt.—On the vessel's hauling in, an officer was ready to serve this writ, and he found the wharf covered with colored people, who had, by some unknown means, obtained information of the fact, and appeared determined to effect a rescue.

The officer however put his man into a carriage and by driving at full speed succeeded in reaching the jail before the crowd could arrive, though it was closed upon his heels, and Brown was committed. Arangments were then set on foot by the several abolitionist and people of color to bail him out, and it is probable that this object was effected late in the evening and after our paper had gone to press. If not, a writ of *habeas Corpus* will most likely to be issued this morning, and the man brought before the Supreme Court. Brown is an able bodied negro about 43 years of age. [Times.

Fire at Waltham. Yesterday morning, the bake-house of Elisha Livermore, Jr., was discovered to be on fire, and the flames immediately spread to the carriage manufactory of Mr. Hobbs, which, with the bake-house, was burned to the ground. From the carriage shop it communicated to the house and barn of Mr. Hobbs, which were saved, with much damage to house and furniture, Mr. H. and family being absent in the country. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by the accidental ignition of the fragments with which the oven had been filled the night before. [Mercantile Journal of Tuesday.

Great fire near New York. The turpentine distillery of Blackwell & Co., Hallett's Cove, near New York, caught fire about five o'clock on Saturday evening last,—it is supposed by a spark from the steamboat Bunker Hill, as she was passing. The buildings being filled with inflammable matter, all efforts to save them were fruitless, though the Brooklyn, Harlem and Bloomingdale engines were on the ground as soon as possible. The loss is estimated at $50,000, of which about two-thirds was insured, mainly in New York.

Crops in Massachusetts. The Worcester Spy of the 12th, states that the recent rains have much improved the harvest prospects in the interior. Vegetation is now very rapid and vigorous. The hay crop will be about middling. Indian corn, which was very backward early in the season, is now as forward as usual, with a strong, healthy growth. English grain looks decidedly well, and potatoes, if we should have more rain seasonably, can hardly fail of a good crop.

The Baltimore Rioters. There was some excitement in Baltimore on Sunday, caused by a report that an attempt would be made to rescue from jail the persons confined there on the charge of murder, committed on the 5th. No attempt was made, and it is presumed none was really intended, though the men in jail are supposed to belong to a gang of desperate fellows that too often disturb the quiet of the city.

Sentence of Shuster, in Philadelphia. The Court of General Sessions at Philadelphia, in the case of Thomas H. Shuster, convicted of the murder of his wife, on Saturday refused to grant a new trial, and on Monday sentence of death was pronounced upon him by Judge Barton.

Steamboat and Specie Sunk. The steamboat John Marshall, from New Orleans for Nashville, struck upon a snag a few days ago, above Randolph, and sunk. She had ten thousand dollars in specie on board, and about one hundred tons of freight, a greater portion of which was afterwards recovered.

Deaths by Lightning. The tavern of Charles Amann, Sidneo, Ohio, was struck by lightning on the 1st instant, and Mr. A. himself, with Adam Smith, and J. B. Rothas killed on the spot. Mr. Jacob Martin was badly injured, but not fatally. The house was shattered but not set on fire.

Counterfeits. The Canal Bank of Albany has never issued twenty dollar notes. Some scientific scoundrel has succeeded in altering threes to that denomination, in such a manner as to deceive any who do not bear the above fact in mind.

The Slave Trade. From the first of July, 1840, to the third of April, 1841, eleven slavers were captured by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, and carried into Saint Helena—on board of which were found fourteen hundred and seventy-six slaves.

Two Astronomical Clocks have recenly arrived from London, prepared for the Observatory connected with the Depot of United States Chronometers, &c., under the charge of Lieut. Gillis, at Washington.

The gist of the controversy going on between the Proprietors of Hollis Street Church, and the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, is, in fact, whether a minister has a right to turn his congregation out, or the congregation a right to turn him out. [Post.

Awful Warning! A man who owed the editor of the Macon Messenger two dollars, and told him he had no money, lost his pocket book the same day, containing about one thousand dollars.

Boston and Providence Railroad.—On and after Wednesday, 14th July inst., a middle train of passenger cars will be run, leaving Boston at 10, A. M., and Providence at 11, A. M.

Not Cute Enough. The Missouri Legislature having passed a law prohibiting the sale of wooden clocks, Jonathan "*leases*" them for ninety-nine years

A Great Squall. Three boats arrived at St. Louis last Sunday week, having on board 129 children under four years of age!

"I cure my own hams," said a doctor.—"Then I would rather be your hams than your patient."

Six Stores were broken open on Monday night, in Philadelphia

## MARRIAGES.

In Webster, July 1, by Rev. O. Crane, Mr.
W. Roberts to Miss Louisa Upham, both of W
In Fitchburg, July 1, by Rev. Mr. Bu
Edward Jackson to Miss Lovina Smith.
In Lancaster, May 13, by Rev. Mr. Sears,
Case, Esq., of Coventry, Ct. to Miss Sally
of L.
In Marlborough, Mr. Dana Morse to Miss
M. Brown.
In Concord, July 1, by Rev. Mr. Means, Mr.
Tarbell, of Mt. Holly, Vt., to Miss Eliza
In Lowell, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev.
Blanchard, Mr. Jason H. Dana to Mrs. S
Parker. June 28, Mr. Wm. Davis, of Ca
to Miss Laura Houston. July 4, Mr. Dana S
Miss Mary Ann Allen, both of Billerica.
In Reading, Mr. Walter Johnson, of N
Miss Hannah B. Pratt, of R.
In Groton, Geo. S. Boutell, Esq., to Miss
Thayer, daughter of the late Nathan Thayer,
Hollis, N. H.
In Carlisle, Mr. T. B. Stevenson of Lo
Elvira Nickles, of C.

## DEATHS.

In Worcester, July 4, Dea. Abel Gates,
In Webster, June 30, Mr. George Parm
In Shrewsbury, Mr. Samuel Smith, 84.
In Westminster, Myra, eldest daughter of
Nixon, Esq., of Framingham, 22.
In Marietta, Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth Brig
merly of Princeton, Mass., 74.
In Acton, Mr. John White, a soldier of the
tion, 81.
In South Hadley, at the Female Seminary,
daughter of Rev. Shalah Arnold, of Westm
21.
In Saco, Me., Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfield,
Rev. John Fairfield, 81.
In York, Me., Mr. Abraham Shaw, 78.
three years in the army of the revolution.
In Dublin, N. H., Mr. David Townsend,
tionary pensioner, 80.
In Newburg, N. Y., June 29, Hon. S
menter formerly of Boston, and brother of
Parmenter, Member of Congress from M
In Belvidere, N. J., June 30, Mr. John L
108th year of his age.
In Leicester, July 12, Mrs. Sarah, wife of
on Green of Boston, and daughter of Knight
of Leicester, 37.
In West Brookfield, July 8, Mrs. Harr
of Mr. Elijah Eddy, 19.
In Shrewsbury, July 2, Miss Mary F
In Westminster, June 11, Thos. Kendall,
In Ashby, July 4, Mrs. Susannah, wife of
Stearns, 77.
In Shutesbury, July 7, Mr, Thomas E. W
formerly of Leicester, 37.
In Milford, Me., June 27, Miss Lucy,
ter of Samuel Wright, Esq., formerly of
Mass.
In Westford, July 9, Charles Houghton Gr
son of Nahum H. Groce, Esq., 21.

## REVIEW OF THE MARK

Boston, July

**Ashes.** There has been a good demand
receipts; prices have assumed more firmness
purchases of Pearl have recently been made
York, for manufacturers here, at 5⅜c. per lb
the spot at 5¼ a 5⅜c; small parcels to the
5½c.; Pots, 5¼ a 5½c per lb.

**Coals.** The arrivals since the last week
are 6000 tons Anthracite, and about 1000
Nova Scotia. Sales consist of several cargoes
the Provinces at $6 75 a $7 per ton, 4 mos.
cargo Newcastle at $8 25 per chal. 6 mos.
arrive; 200 chals. Scotch at $7 75 per chal.

**Coffee.** There have been further operations
exportation at 8½ a 9c. per lb. for St. Domingo
bags Porto Cabello at 10½c. per lb.; and,
60 bags Porto Rico common, 10c.; St. Domingo
ordinary; 20 do. Java, 11½c.; 30 bags Porto
10½c. per lb. 6 mos.

**Fish.** There has been a fair demand for
at 2 12 a 2 25 for Grand Bank; and Western
per qtl.; Haddock, shipping qualities, 1 50
1 87 a $2 per qtl. For Mackerel there has been
an active demand, and prices are a shade higher
Sales No. 3, for exportation, $5 11-16 a 5 75
Nos. 1 and 2, for Southern markets, 11 25
and 10 3-16 a 10¼ per brl. A few No. 1,
75 per brl. The season for catching Shad and
wives having ceased, for the former an advance
ces has been realized. Sales, deliverable
Cod, were made early in the week at $9 50;
500 brls. deliverable here, at $10 per brl; 20
Alewives, for shipment, $4 per brl. cash.

**Hides.** There have been no sales of any
ance during the week. 1200 Buenos Ayres
at 15c. being a shade advance, 6 mos.; a few
Madras Goat Skins, 23c. 6 mos. cr.

**Iron.** A sale of about 150 tons Swedes
was made at $82, 9 mos.; extra do. $85, 6
Recent sales in New York have been made at $
ton, 10 mos. cr., and a lot at $78 per ton, do.

**Molasses.** The business of the week
several cargoes of Cuba, distilling quality
2000 hhds. at 16 a 16½c. and do. sweet, 18 a 20
gall.; Trinidad, 150 hhds. 23 a 25c. and
vado, 25 a 27c. per gall.; 12 tierces and 41
Orleans, ordinary, sold by auction, 16 a 16
gall. 4 mos. cr.

**Provisions.** A steady demand has been
enced during the last week, and for Prime
shade advance has been realized. The sales
tion have been 50 bbls. Prime Pork, 7 75
mos.; 6 brls. Mess, $9 75; 5 do Shoulders,
m s.; 25 hhds. Western Hams, 4 a 5 c. per lb
brls. and 50 kegs Lard, 6 a 6½c. per lb. cash.

**Salt.** A sale of 400 bags Liverpool, was made at
auction, 1 71 a 1 72, per sack, cash.

**Sugar.** The transactions of the week
800 a 1000 boxes Cuba brown, of which about
boxes were taken for refining, and the balance
trade, 7½ a 8½c. per lb.; 130 boxes white, 9½
holders continue firm—an import Manilla,
6½c. 6 mos. The public sales consist of 10 hhds
Orleans, 6 a 6 ..; 25 boxes Havana brown,
mos.; 88 hhds. Porto Rico, 7 a 7¼c. 4 mos; 30
do. do. adv. sold at private sale.

**Tea.** The market remains the same as last
the trade purchase more freely and the transactions
comprise Souchong 45 a 50c.; Ningyong, 60
200 packages of the latter remaining in second
Young Hyson, 70 a 75c.; Canton do. 50 a 55c
lb. 6 mos.

**Wool.** There have been no sales of importance
since the last report, and prices remain nominally
same.

### FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

**Boston, July 14.** Flour. The receipts
the 1st inst. are about 13,000 brls. of all descriptions
being equal to the regular demand in the market
transactions the past week have been at former
ed prices, and consist of the following parcels
brls. Howard street, $5 75 cash; 800 do.
town, $5 75, cash; 200 do. do. superior, $6
600 do. City Mills, Richmond, $6 25 per brl
400 do. Richmond Canal, $5 75, 4 mos.; 60
do. common Fredericksburg, $5 50 a 5 62½,
short time; 500 do. Genesee, common, $5 75
fancy, $6 a 6¼; and extra do. $6¼ a 6½ per brl.
do. Ohio, at $5½; 300 do. common Fredericksburg
$5 75, 4 mos.; 150 do fine do. $5 50, 60 days
bulk of the Southern Flour at market is limited
quoted rates.

Grain. There has been a good demand for
during the week, and sales of about 25,000
have been made at the following prices:—yellow
Pennsylvania, 67c.; do flat, 65 a 66c.; and white
a 64c. per bushel; Northern oats, 46 a 48c. per
do. Southern Delaware, 42 a 44c.; and Eastern
per bushel; Rye, Northern, 65½c. sales;
according to quality, 60 a 65c. per bushel. A
auction, 21 tierces white Beans, was made, 77
per bushel, quality ordinary.

**New York, July 13.** Flour. Has come
more freely and the demand is moderate and
continue about the same. Genesee sells at 5
5 56¼; Ohio and Michigan 5 31¼ a 5 37½; Georgetown and Howard St., 5 50.

Grain. Grain of all description has come
slowly. Sales of Wheat, for export, at 1 27;
thern Corn, 66 weight, 68 a 70 measure; Southern
measure; Northern Oats, 47.

Rye. Scarce at 62 a 63 cts.

...lelphia, July 13. FLOUR. The re-...tinue light, with small stocks on hand.—...nsylvania brands, 5 37½ ; a few sales 5 25 ; ...50; Western, 2 25.

... Wheat has declined. A sale of 1500 ...ennsylvania Red, at 117; Yellow Corn main-...price, 68c; White do. 59½.

...more, July 13. FLOUR. Sales of good ...rands at 5 62½. A sale has been reported ...5 50 a 5 56.

... Wheat, Maryland, 1 05 a 1 12½ ; Penn-...reds, 1 15 a 1 16 ; Maryland Corn, 66 a 67 ..., 63 a 64 for Yellow; Rye, 60c ; Maryland ...a 45

## ...TTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

...ton, Monday, July 12. At market, 310 ...le, 75 Cows and Calves, 3500 Sheep, and ...ne. 75 Beef Cattle unsold.

...—Beef Cattle—We continue to reduce our ...s. First quality, $6 00 a 6 25; second qual-...5 a 5 75; third quality, $4 00 a 5 00.

...and Calves—"Dull;" a large number unsold. ...22, 25, 28, 30, and 50.

...—Sales quick for prime lots: prices for lots ...75, 1 88, 2 00, 2 17, 2 25, 2 33, 2 50, and ...

...—Those at market were reported last week—...old to pedule. At retail, from 5 to 7.

...York, July 12. CATTLE. There being ...t last Monday, 2000 head of Beef Cattle ...ed, including 250 head left over 21st of June. ...and was limited, and the supplies being very ...rther reduction of prices was submitted to. ...1800 head at from 5½ a $7 ; averaging $6.

...more, July 21. CATTLE. About 250 ...offered, but being of inferior quality, 70 ...sold at 5 00 a 6 50 per 100 lbs. Live hogs ...scarce at 5 19 a 5 25 per 100 lbs.

## ...ANEUIL HALL MARKET.

### Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...s, new, per bushel | | a | 2 00 |
| ...r Squash, per doz | 37 | a | 50 |
| ...s, per bushel | | a | 1 00 |
| ...s, new, per bunch | | a | 8 |
| ... new, per bunch | | a | 10 |
| ...new, per bunch | | a | 08 |
| ..., new, per bunch | | a | 6 |
| ...y, half peck | | a | 25 |
| ...ges, new, per head | 6 | a | 8 |
| ..., per head | 3 | a | 4 |
| ...es, per bunch | 3 | a | 4 |
| ...h, per lb. | 3 | a | 4 |
| ...Beans, per pk | | a | 37 |
| ...bers, per doz | | a | 37 |
| ...per bushel | 1 00 | a | 1 50 |

### Fruit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...erries, per box | 20 | a | 25 |
| ...erries, per box | | a | 12 |
| ...s, per quart | 12 | a | 17 |
| ...rries, per box | 25 | a | 37 |
| ...ts, per box | 8 | a | 10 |
| ..., per doz | 17 | a | 20 |
| ...erries, per bushel | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| ...es, " " | 25 | a | 50 |
| ...Apples, per lb. | 4 | a | 5 |
| ..., dried, white, per bush. | 1 50 | a | 1 75 |

## PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...r, lump, per lb | 20 | a | 25 |
| firkin | 14 | a | 18 |
| ...e, new milk, per lb | 7 | a | 10 |
| four meal | 2 | a | 4 |
| per dozen | | a | 14 |
| ...fresh, per lb | 8 | a | 14 |
| ...corned | 6 | a | 8 |
| smoked | 8½ | a | 9 |
| ...allow, per lb | 9 | a | 10 |
| whole hogs | 6½ | a | 7 |
| ...roasting, per lb | 12 | a | 15 |
| fresh | 10 | a | 12½ |
| salted | 7 | a | 9 |
| ..., Boston, per lb | 9 | a | 12½ |
| Western, do do | 8 | a | 10 |
| ...best, per lb | 8½ | a | 10 |
| Western, per keg | 8 | a | 8½ |
| ..., per lb | 8 | a | 10 |
| ...eet, per lb | | a | 8 |
| ... | 6 | a | 10 |
| ...e Calves | 5 | a | 7 |
| ...eas, per lb | 12 | a | 16 |
| ...ys, per lb | 10 | a | 15 |
| ...ns, per dozen | 1 75 | a | 2 00 |
| ...n, per lb | 6 | a | 12½ |
| ..., per qr | 50 | a | 1 00 |

## ...OAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...Ash, per 2000 lbs | | a | 8 00 |
| ...astle, do | 10 00 | a | 10 00 |
| ..., do | 10 00 | a | 10 00 |
| ...y, do | | a | 8 50 |
| ...Orchard, do do | | a | 8 50 |
| ...Mountain, do do | | a | 8 50 |
| ..., per chaldron | | a | 6 50 |
| ...al, per basket | 32 | a | 37 |
| ...n Wood, dry, per cord | | a | 6 00 |
| ...ary do do, do do | | a | 5 00 |
| ...ry do, do do | 7 00 | a | 8 00 |

## SEED MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...rd Seed, brown, per bag | 10 00 | a | .... |
| " white, per bag | 10 00 | a | .... |
| ...Seed, per bushel | 3 00 | a | 3 50 |
| ...y Seed, " " | 3 00 | a | 3 50 |
| ...eed, per bushel | 1 37 | a | 1 50 |
| " American, do do | | a | |
| ..., Northern, per pound | 12 | a | 13 |
| Southern, " " | 7 | a | 8 |
| Foreign, " " | | a | |
| White Dutch, per lb | 20 | a | 25 |
| Lucerne, or French | 30 | a | 33 |
| ...hy, or Herds Grass, bush | 3 50 | a | 3 75 |
| ...p, bushel, northern | | a | 1 50 |
| Southern, bush | 45 | a | 55 |
| ...rd Grass, " | 3 00 | a | |
| ... " | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| ...wheat " | | a | 1 00 |
| ...y, per bushel | | a | 1 00 |
| ...g Rye " | | a | 1 00 |

## HIDE MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...os Ayres, dry hide per lb | 14½ | a | 15 |
| ...ambuco, dry salted | 11½ | a | 12 |
| ...Grande | 14½ | a | 15 |
| ...alvador | | a | |
| ...nham | 11 | a | 11½ |
| ...ornia | | a | 12½ |
| ...-Indian | 12 | a | 13 |
| ...an | 13 | a | 16 |
| ..., slaughtered | 5½ | a | 5¾ |
| ...tta, cow, green salted | 1 00 | a | 1 40 |
| " " light | | a | |
| dry | 75 | a | 1 25 |

## LEATHER MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...l., best tannage, per lb | 30 | a | 32 |
| country, per lb | 27 | a | 29 |
| ...more, city tannage | 29 | a | 30 |
| " dry hide | 23 | a | 25 |
| ...York, red, light | 22 | a | 24 |
| " middling | 20 | a | 22 |
| " overweight | 18 | a | 20 |
| ...n, " slaughter | 21 | a | 22 |
| dry hide | 21 | a | 22 |
| ...hter Upper in the rough | | a | 24 |

## LIME MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...aston, per cask | 70 | a | 80 |
| ...den | 65 | a | 70 |
| ...ang, St. George Co's | | a | |
| white lump | 1 25 | a | 1 50 |
| 2d quality | 1 00 | a | 1 12 |
| common | 75 | a | 80 |

## HAY MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...ern Screwed, per ton | 13 00 | a | 14 00 |
| ...l Country, per hundred | 95 | a | 1 05 |
| ...w | 50 | a | 60 |

## WOOL MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...rican, common to ¼ blood | 33 | a | 36 |
| " " ½ " | 38 | a | 40 |
| " " ¾ " | 42 | a | 44 |
| ...d Wool, superfine | 42 | a | 43 |
| No. 1, Lambs' | 37 | a | 40 |
| No. 2, " | 26 | a | 30 |
| No. 3, " | 18 | a | 20 |

## GRINDSTONES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough | 18 00 | a | 20 00 |
| do do do finished | 28 00 | a | 30 00 |

## HOP MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb | 15 | a | 20 |
| 2d " " " | | a | |

## PLASTER PARIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash | 2 25 | a | 2 37 |

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of ALDEN DRURY, late of Marlborough, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

NATHAN N. DRURY, Adm'r.

Marlborough, June 29, 1841. 3w* j17

## Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf.

## Bargains! Bargains!

SMITH & McQUAID,

335 WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE just received from the New York Auctions an assortment of **Seasonable Goods,** among which are the following, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chine Fig'd and Plaid Mantles, prices from | $2 50 to 6 00 |
| Real Mohair black Mantles, plain and embroidered, | 4 00 to 5 50 |
| Super quality and beautiful colors 6-4 Silk Shawls, | 4 50 |
| 9-4 Figured Silk Shawls, very heavy Fringes, | 6 00 |
| 9-4 black Silk Shawls, heavy Fringes, | 6 00 |
| 9-4 plain black Italian do, " " | 6 00 |
| 9-4 large cord Velour Ottoman Silk Shawls, | 10 00 |
| 9-4 embroidered figure, 2 colors, do do | 10 00 |
| 9-4 super super Chine Shawls, | 12 00 |
| 8-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, | 5 00 |
| 10-4 black Filet Shawls, | 4 00 |
| 6-4 Cashmere, beautiful colors, for 2nd mourning, | 10 00 |
| 9-4 plain Cashmere Shawls, with Silk Fringes, | 4 00 to 5 00 |
| Embroidered and plain Mos. de Lain Shawl, various prices, | |
| Super super plain Satin Stripe Chally, | 50 cts. |
| " " " black and blue black Mos. de Lains, | 50 cts. |
| Super super Cashmere Moslinnes, | 50 cts. |
| " " small plaid Mos de Lain, beautiful for childrens' dresses, | 50 cts. |
| Printed do, various prices, from | 20 to 62½ cts. |
| Super super plain boiled Poi de Soie, very light colors, best in Boston, | 87½ cts. |
| Super super colored stripe Gro de Afrique, | $1 12½ |
| Silks, various prices, from | 37½ to 75 cts. |
| 8-4 black Filet, for Shawls, | $1 00 |
| Beautiful patterns Chally Hdkfs, | 37½ cts. |
| Chine Silk Hdkfs, 75cts.; Twilled Silk do. | 37½ cts. |
| Black and blue black Alepine, 62½; super do, 75c; super super, | $1 00 |
| Super Printed Paris Lawns, colored ground, | 33 cts. |
| Prime Chine and figured Parasols, whale-bone frames, | $1 75 |

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold cheaper than at any other store in this city, at SMITH & McQUAID'S, No. 335 Washington, second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

## A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

**No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington Street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.**

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fairs, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors ; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 3d. tf.

## E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 54 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 3d. 6mo.

## Desirable Real Estate.

FOR SALE, the **Farm** belonging to the Estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, consisting of about 115 acres, much of it first rate land, in a highly cultivated and productive condition, mostly fenced with stone wall, and supplied with never failing water, with a good supply of engrafted fruit. The House is spacious, commodious, and in complete repair, with two wells of superior and durable water. The Barns are large and in good repair. To one who desires a pleasant country seat, together with a productive farm in a healthy town, this affords a fine opportunity. Also, the out lands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if wished for, in part, or the whole, containing about 125 acres of choice intervale and timber land, situated by the Nashua river.

june19—tf JOTHAM BUSH.

## The Franklin Insurance Company

IN conformity to their act of incorporation, give notice that their Capital Stock is **$300,000:** and that they continue to make Insurance on Vessels, Freights and Merchandise, to an amount not exceeding $30,000 on any one risk.

They also Insure against loss by Fire, on Buildings, Merchandise and other property; and on Factories, not exceeding $15,000 on any one Factory Building and its contents. Office No. 44 State St.

FRANCIS WELCH, President.

WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary. eop3mo—june12

## Summer Shawls.

SMITH & McQUAID have just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable Summer Shawls, consisting of embroidered Muslin, Mohair plain and embroidered, thin Silk Shawls, a new style Ombra Net Shawls, the richest in this city, and a variety of other kinds; all of which will be sold at their usual cheap prices, at 335 Washington St., second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

## SIMMONS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, **Nos. 32 & 34 Ann St., opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.** It is well known that this is the CHEAPEST Establishment in the City to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or Frock Coat, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

**Rich Spring Goods---Just Received.**

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of READY-MADE ARTICLES, or can have them made to order. Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, half day's notice. Coats, one day.

It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants, or Vest, cannot be made in Ann St. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser, and is not 20 per cent. less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

**Coats,** from $9 to 18, from super German, English and American Cloths. A superfine Dress Coat, made from twill'd cloth, at the very low price of $12.

**1500 Vests,** at prices from 75 cents to $3 50. A superior article at $1 75.

**Thin Summer Pants,** a splendid assortment of every description, from $1 to 3 50. On hand, 1000 pairs.

**Thin Jackets,** of this article I have a large assortment, prices varying from 62 cents to $1 25. 2000 on hand Very superior Linen, white or brown, $1 25.

**Thin Coats,** a large variety, at prices varying from $2 to 5 50.

**Pants,** of Cashmere, Cloth, Doeskin, super Queen's and Prince Albert mixtures, &c., in price varying from $3 to 6 50.

**Shirts,** of different goods, fancy and plain cotton, from 50 cents to $1 25; the last named price are a superior article, with linen bosoms, collars and wristbands.

**Shirt Bosoms,** ruffled and plain, from 25 to 75c.

**Stocks,** plaid and plain, of satin and bombazine, some very superior, from 25 cents to $1.

**Handkerchiefs,** of every description, both Pocket and Neck, prices from 12 cents to $1.

**Socks,** of Cotton, knit Woollen, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, from 12½ to 37½ cents.

Also—**An endless variety of other Goods,** at much lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.

The reader will ask how I can sell less? I will inform them: 1st. My rent is one half the rent of a brick building, being wood. 2d. My business is all cash on delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to make quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase my goods from first hands in Boston and New York markets, and get them from 10 to 15 per cent. less price than is usually paid. 4th I do not trust one-half of my sales, and make my other customers pay for the loss sustained in trusting.

☞ Articles ready-made are of superior Goods and good workmanship. Articles made to order, the customer can depend upon good work, as all my coats are made by journeymen. In all cases, if an article purchased does not suit in every respect, it can be returned.

☞ Ready-made Garments on lower floor—Cloth and Cutting Rooms up stairs.

ALL are invited to call, whether they purchase or not, especially purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

june12—9w G. W. SIMMONS.

## Jayne's Hair Tonic,

**For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.**

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

**Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge,** which will effectually destroy Worms.

**Jayne's Carminative Balsam,** a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

## Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

## Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

## Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

## Ploughs.



PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in Weston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

## The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

**The Premium of $100.**

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat ; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Prouty & Mears, Boston, | 27½ |
| Chas. Howard, Hingham, | 25 |
| Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, | 24 |
| Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y. | 18½ |
| E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y. | 14 |
| Another Plough by Prouty & Mears, | 26 |
| " " Charles Howard, | 25 |

**Laying the sod on the edge** is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

**In turning the furrow over flat,** the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

## Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

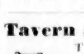
☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

## Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

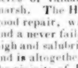


THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

## Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm in well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

## Wanted.

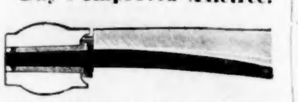
TWO **Journeymen Wheelwrights.** Good recommendations will be required. Inquire of LEONARD DANIELS, Cambridge, Mass.

July 10th.—tf

## Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

## Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the **Axletree** and box, better than anything of the kind, **to my knowledge,** ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the **Axletree** from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

## Cure for Rupture.

**A Patented Improved Instrument**

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3 and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

## To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2¼ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of lines every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

## Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

## Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

## Sea Elephant Oil.

**6000** GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1.00 to $1.25.

ALSO:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,

Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.

May 22. tf.

## Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

## Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St. (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

## One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

## Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

## Butcher's Stand---To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and SLAUGHTER HOUSE, situated in the village of Stoughton. This is one of the best stands in the County of Norfolk, there being no butcher within several miles. The buildings are very convenient, and in good order. For further particulars apply to ELIJAH ATHERTON.

Stoughton, May 21, 1841. tf—may22

## Seed Store and Agricultural

## Warehouse,

☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street. ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for **1841,** comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar Beet and Blood Beet, | Brown Corn, |
| Mangel Wurtzel, | Early and Late Peas, |
| Carrots and Parsnips, | Early and Late Beans, |
| Ruta Baga and Turnips, | Summer Squashes, |
| Red and White Onions, | Winter Squashes, |
| Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c | Cucumbers and Melons, |
| New White Carrot, | Tomato, Egg Plant, &c. |
| | Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds. |

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cultivators, (2 sizes.) | Hedge Shears, Billhooks, |
| Prouty & Mears' Ploughs, | Garden Trowels, Syringes |
| Seed Sowers, (2 patterns) | Scythes, Sickles, &c. |
| Hay and Straw Cutters, | Pruning Knives and Saws, |
| Harrows, | Garden Implements, all kinds, |
| Shovels, Spades & Forks, | |
| Tree & Bush Pullers, | Patridges Patent Forks, |
| Sugar Mills, | Axes and Hatchets, |
| Corn Shellers, | Trace Chains, |
| Paint Mills, | Ox Yokes and Bows, |
| Sausage Machine, | Pick Axes, |
| Cheese Presses, | Iron Bars & Post Spoons. |
| Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles, | |

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

## Valuable Farm for Sale,

**upon the Connecticut River.**

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

## C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, *Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.*

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

## Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **31 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

## Traders, Mechanics, & Housekeepers,

ARE invited to call and examine the newly imported stock of **Hardware Goods** now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms at the South-end Hardware Store. 336 Washington St. POSITIVE BARGAINS will be given for CASH. Persons selecting Housekeeping goods will find it much for their advantage to call before purchasing. Nearly opposite the Lamb tavern. 3mo—may8

## Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

## Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

## Carpetings! Carpetings! Carpetings!

WOOL, Cotton, Hemp and Straw, of the latest and richest patterns, just received and for sale very cheap by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

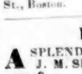
Boston, May 15, 1841.

## Summer Cloths.

PLAID, Striped, Figured and Plain Gambroons, Linen and Cotton Goods of every description, as cheap as can be found in the city, by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

Boston, May 15, 1841. 3mo

## Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

## Vestings.

A SPLENDID assortment of new style Vestings, just received by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St., Boston. 3mo—may15

## Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

## POETRY.

### THE BARK OF LIFE.

My bark of life o'er the water's of strife,
Has long been sailing slow ;
With rudder lost, and tempest-tossed,
It bears a weight of woe.

Like a troubled dream does my voyage seem,
So rough has been its course ;
For against my bark the billows dark
Have spent their utmost force.

As a living grave, o'er the sullen wave,
Listless my bark moves on ;
And clouds of ill are hovering still,
Though the ireful storm be gone.

Now all around a gloom profound
Enshrouds the circling air ;
Of hopes bereft, my bark is left
A prey to fell despair.

But see from afar, heaven's polar star,
The beacon of grace shines clear ;
And the radiance bright of that blessed light,
Dispels each gloomy fear.

Faith springs the gale that fills my sail,
And wafts me towards the shore—
That land of peace, where troubles cease,
And sorrow is no more.

[From the Philadelphia Courier.]

### The Tables Turned.

Some time since, on one of the North river boats, a lady who had attracted much attention for the masculine turn of her manners and conversation, was seated at table opposite a gentleman, who in taking some butter, in the absence of his usual knife, used his own, which the lady observing, called aloud to the waiter:

"Wai-ta! bring another plate of butter; that *man*—pointing to the gentleman—has had his knife in this!"

The unfortunate wight almost sunk under the curious gaze of the company, but said nothing, determined to watch his opportunity to return for the cruel mortification, change in her own coin. He waited but a moment, ere a plate of dried beef was handed to the lady, who unceremoniously took some in her *fingers*, and placed it upon her plate:

"Wai-ta," exclaimed the gentleman in turn, "bring another plate of beef,—this *woman* has had her fingers in this!"

A most ungallant roar from all the company, fairly turned the tables against the lady, and she had the good sense to acknowledge its deserts, and join heartily in the mirth it created.

### Cheerfulness is Best.

'Mirth that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides.'

It is always better to laugh than to cry, and a cheerful countenance is ever a pleasant companion. The human system is so constituted that it is wrought upon by mirth or melancholy to its delight or detriment, its weal or woe. Cheerfulness is its sanative, nay its 'matchless sanative ;' sorrow and sighing its bane. Melancholy destroys not only the mental but the bodily vigor. We say then—'hence, loathed melancholy.' There is no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Take the evils with the good, and bear it like a philosopher. Red eyes, and faces of a longitude like that of a horse are anything but agreeable, pleasant-greeting companions; in fact they are scandalous looking affairs. The best way is always to keep up a cheerful heart. Take the world as it goes; the good and the evil as they severally come along without repining, always comforting yoursel, if fortune frowns, with that philosophical ejaculation of Jacob Faithful, "better luck next time."

### A Slave set Free.

Louisa Fearing, a colored girl, was brought before Judge Wilde, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, on Saturday, on petition of the Rev. John M. Spear, of New Bedford. The writ was served by Col. Pratt, of this city, on Mr Henry Ludlam, with whom Louisa came to this state from Richmond, Virginia. While in New Bedford, Louisa was trusted as other domestics are, and allowed equal liberty ; but she did not wish to go back to Virginia, because she had reason to believe that the estate on which she was brought up would soon be sold, and herself with it, as her former master was dead. As she was not a fugitive slave, but brought to this state with the consent of her legal owners, she became of course free, and Judge Wilde ordered her to be discharged, and she has taken up her home in Boston for the present. [Post.

GRAHAMISM. The advocates of an exclusive vegetable diet have been often ridiculed, and in some cases very happily, but we doubt if any author has equalled Sam Slick in this respect. Sam met a Grahamite on his travels, and thus speaks of him : "His skin looked like a blown bladder after some of the air had leaked out, kinder wrinkled and rumpled like, and his eye as dim as a lamp that's living on a short allowance of ile. He put me in mind of a pair of kitchen tongs, all legs, shaft and head, and no belly ; a real gander-gutted looking critter, as hollow as a bamboo walking cane, and twice as yaller. He actilly looked as if he had been picked off a rack at sea, and thrown through a gimlet hole."

HONEST JOHN'S CONFESSION. "John, how does it happen that you, who tried so hard to get your wife, through a long and hopeless courtship of four years, now that you have won the prize seem to care so little about her?" "Why, boss, I'll tell you. I've heard of a man who wanted to jump over a stone wall. He took a good start and run a mile, and when he got up to the wall he was so tired that he had to lie down and go to sleep by the side of it. Now, I loved my wife so hard and so long before I could get her, that I found my love had all run out when I had her fast."

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### EXTRA SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, July 7. *Senate.* Mr. Buchanan called up the special order, the National Bank bill. The Globe says his view of the field of contest was that of a general with telescope in hand. He marked every point in the positions of the enemy, invading and seeking to destroy the free institutions of the country ; and he made such demonstration, that we think when his reconnaisance is laid before the people, they will have little difficulty in deciding how and where to encounter the assailants. He concluded by moving the erasure of the words "in the District of Columbia" in the clause which locates the mother bank. Messrs. Wright and Benton wished the location changed. Mr. Benton was of opinion that if we were to have a bank, it should be farther South. Mr. Calhoun suggested New Orleans. Mr. Walker was opposed to a change of location, because in such case New York would be the place fixed upon—the den of shavers and brokers. Mr. Allen was for striking out Washington, but would not vote for any other location.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Buchanan to strike out the words "the District of Columbia," the amendment was *rejected* by a vote of 29 to 20.

Mr. Calhoun then moved that the words "the District of Columbia" be stricken out, and "New Orleans" inserted. This amendment, after some remarks in its favor by Messrs. Clay of Ala., Walker, Benton, and other opposition Senators, was rejected.

A large number of amendments was then offered by Messrs Wright and Walker, which were ordered to be printed.

The Land Bill was received from the House, and the Senate adjourned.

*House.* Mr. Fillmore from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, purchasing ordnance, and suppressing Indian hostilities.

A bill for the purchase of Naval Ordnance, stores, &c., was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, by Mr Wise; and Mr. King from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the establishment of a Home Squadron, to consist of two frigates, two sloops, two smaller vessels, and two steamers. The amount appropriated is about $790,000. All these bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered printed.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Warren, limiting the speeches of members to *one hour each*, was passed.

The bill providing for the support of lunatics in the District, was adopted in committee of the whole, after which the House (still in committee) took up the Loan Bill, authorizing the President to borrow $12,000,000. Mr. Fillmore made an argument in its favor, to which Mr. Gordon replied. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 8. *Senate.* The Distribution Bill from the House was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Linn gave notice of a substitute for the Bill which he submitted, and it was ordered to be printed. This substitute provides for the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the lands to the purposes of the *National Defences.*

The fate of the Distribution Bill is doubtful in the Senate. It will be defeated unless the Pennsylvania senators should consider themselves instructed to vote for it.

The resolution calling for the names of persons removed from office and appointed to office since March 4th, 1841, was again taken up, and Mr. Mangum moved to amend it so as to include the removals since March 4th, 1829.

Mr. Linn spoke on the subject of the doctrine of political proscription, with great force and point, until the morning hour expired.

FISCAL BANK. Mr. Walker moved to amend so as to provide that the books be open for inspection at the request of every ten stockholders. This, after some opposition from Mr. Clay, was agreed to.

Mr. Walker moved also to provide that a statement of the discounts made by the Bank be published once a year. Mr. Clay opposed this and all amendments.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Walker moved a further provision that upon all discounts over a thousand dollars, the yeas and nays should be taken in the Board if any one member dissented from said discount.

This amendment, after a warm opposition, was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 24.

Mr. Benton moved to provide for the daily exhibit of all the transactions of the Bank, to be kept in a book, and open to public inspection ; showing the names of all drawers and endorses, bills and notes offered for discount, and discounted, &c. This was lost, 22 to 25.

Mr. Benton also offered an amendment providing that all business of the Bank be made known to the Government Directors; agreed to, 26 to 22.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved a provision that, if any note should be permitted to run beyond 180 days, the obligation to pay the same be null and void; lost, 19 to 24.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

*House.* Mr. Proffit asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on the Currency to report the bill from the Senate, repealing the Sub Treasury Act. Objected to.

McLEOD CASE. The resolution of Mr. J. G. Floyd, asking information of the President in relation to the McLeod Case, was taken up, and Mr. Hunt, of N. Y. spoke on the subject. When he concluded the House went into Committee of the Whole.

THE LOAN BILL. Mr. Pickens said that this bill, although ostensibly a bill to enable the government to borrow money, was, in fact, only a scheme to enable it to tax the people. He then went into an examination of the taxing power, and showed that England, operating comparatively on a small territory, could raise $250,000,000 with less oppression upon the people, than we could raise $50,000,000 in this country, for we raised the revenue in one portion and expended it another, which had the effect of impoverishing one, while it enriched the other.

He then went on to show that the estimate of the debt due by the United States, as made by the Chairman of the Committee, was altogether erroneous, and that the utmost extent of that debt could not exceed $3,000,000 instead of the enormous and unreasonable amount set down by Mr. Fillmore, of $18,000,000. Mr P. was cut short by the expiration of his hour.

Mr. Pickens was followed by Messrs Sargeant, Rhett, and Fessenden, when Mr. Saltonstall, having obtained the floor, moved that the Committee rise.

Which was agreed to.

And at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

## United States District Court.

SATURDAY, July 10. *Resignation of His Honor John Davis, Judge of the U. S. District Court.*—It having been made known by Judge Davis that he intended to resign his office, the Court, upon being opened at 11 o'clock on Saturday, was filled with members of the bar, who were desirous of witnessing the ceremony, and testifying personally their respect for his character.

The Hon. Franklin Dexter, District Attorney, opened the subject, by stating that a meeting of the fraternity of the Suffolk Bar had been held in the Law Library, on the 9th, in consequence of the communication of information to the members that His Honor was about to resign; and at that meeting certain resolutions had been adopted, and he was directed to communicate them to His Honor in open Court. Mr. Dexter then read the resolutions, which bore just testimony to His Honor's varied and sound learning and ability as a judge ; his marked gentleness of manners, and perfect purity of character.

After reading the resolves, Mr. Dexter addressed His Honor in a most chaste, yet feeling and impressive manner for several minutes, and referred very happily and appositely to some of the most interesting periods of his official life.

In reply, His Honor gave a historical sketch of his Court, and the profession, which will be read with great interest, when published, as it will be, together with Mr Dexter's.

Judge Davis was appointed to office in 1801, and thus has held it over 40 years ; and now, at the advanced age of eighty, he retires from it, universally respected, *and in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and comparative sound health.*

## From New Grenada.

The Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

SANTA MARTHA, June 4, 1841.

The last news from Bogota is, that the government have concentrated all their troops within the capital, and that Obando and Cordova were within three days march, with three thousand men. It is not thought that Obando will offer battle until he has the advantage. He has liberated four hundred negroes, it is said, belonging to Mosquera, who no doubt are made soldiers of.

Choco has declared for Federation, so that at this period I think the war is just beginning. I have no hopes of a termination of this contest before six or eight months.

Matters grow worse and worse every day; business at a stand—no money, no collections, no confidence.

## From Yucatan.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: By the brig Albert, Capt. Clark, from Tobasco, we have Merida papers to the 11th ult.

The Constitution was promulgated on the 16th May. Messrs. Almy and G. R. Robinson, Americans, are making an attempt at silk culture in the neighborhood of Merida. The Merida Bulletin commends them to the favor of the Government.

Governor Mendez having asked and obtained permission from the Council to remove to Campeachy for the purpose of looking after his commercial interests, Miguel Barbachano had succeeded to the Executive power.

The election for members of the Legislative Assembly, was held on *Sunday*, the 6th June. It was quietly conducted.

## Horrible.

A man was under examination at Peru, Illinois, before two justices of the peace, in the school house; his wife was giving evidence, he rose from his seat, walked up to her with a smile on his face, and whispering in her ear—"you shall never speak again ;" attempted to stab her in the heart with a dirk knife, which he had concealed in his sleeve—he had some difficulty in getting the knife from his sleeve; she screamed and ran forward—when he, holding to her shawl with his left hand, stabbed her in the back, inflicting a wound four inches deep, which, it is thot' by her physician, would probably prove mortal.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding, but he that is hasty of spirit, exalteth folly.

## The Distribution Land Bill.

The following are the principal features of this Bill, which passed the House a few days since :—

Section 1st, decrees that after the 31st of December next ten per cent on the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands after that time sold in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, shall be allowed and paid to each of those states respectively, over and above what they are entitled to by the terms of their admission into the Union, and over and above allowances for the continuance of the Cumberland road.

Section 2. The residue of the nett proceeds shall be divided among the 26 states and the District of Columbia, according to their federal representative population, to be applied as the state Legislatures shall direct, provided nothing contained in this section shall prejudice any future action of Congress on this subject.

Section 3. Payment of the nett proceeds to be made half yearly at the Treasury, on the first days of January and July.

Section 4. The portion of any state or of the District to be first applied to the payment of any existing debt from such state or the District to the United States—not including, however, the sums desired with the states under the act of June 23, 1836.

Section 5. This act to continue in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign power ; in that case, to be suspended during the continuance of such war. New states admitted into the Union shall have assigned to them their proportion.

Section 6 appropriates $150,000 annually for completing the surveys of the public lands. The minimum price of sale not to be increased. If increased by law, then from the time of such increase the distribution of the nett proceeds among the states to be discontinued.

Section 7 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to continue any land district in which the seat of government of any state is situated, and the land office in such district, although the quantity unsold therein may not amount to 100,000 acres when such continuance is in his opinion required by public convenience.

Section 8 grants to each of the states named in the first section (which has not heretofore received 500,000 acres for internal improvement) a quantity of land sufficient to make up, with what has been received, that amount, to be selected within the limits of such state, by the Legislature, and located in parcels of 320 acres ; locations to be made at any time within five years after survey and offer at public sale.

Section 9. The lands so granted shall not be sold at less than $1,25 per acre until otherwise provided by law of the United States. Nett proceeds, to be applied to purposes of internal improvement. Roads, bridges, canals, &c., constructed *with such proceeds to be free for the* transportation of the United States mail, troops and munitions of war.

Section 10 authorizes every head of a family, widow, or single man, over twenty-one years of age, being a citizen or having filed a declaration of intention, who since the 1st of June 1840 has made or shall make a settlement in person on public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and shall erect a dwelling thereon, to enter for any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, including his or her residence, paying the minimum price. Persons who have had the benefit of pre-emption under any other law of Congress are excluded from this provision; nor shall any person be entitled to more than one pre-emption right under the same ; nor any person who is the proprietor of 320 acres in any state or territory, nor any who shall abandon his residence on his own land, to make a residence on any public land in the same state or territory. No land included in any reservation, nor any reserved for salines, or for the support of schools, &c., shall be liable to entry under this section.

Section 11. When two or more persons have settled on the same quarter of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in the first settler. All questions as to the right of pre-emption to be decided by the register and receiver of the district, with an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 12 prescribes the mode of proof as to settlement.

Section 13 requires the settler demanding pre-emption to make oath before the receiver or register, that he or she is in the condition specified, and has fulfilled all the requirements of, the act. False swearing made punishable as perjury, and also forfeits the land and all monies paid thereon.

Section 14. Sales of public lands not to be delayed by this act, nor shall its provisions be available to any person who shall fail to make the required proof and payment before the day appointed for the sale.

Section 15 requires all settlers intending to purchase, within 3 months after the passage of the act, or if settlement is made after the passage of the act, then within 30 days after such settlement, to file with the register a description of the land and notice of the intention to claim ; and within 12 months after the passage of the act, or after the settlement, to fulfil the other requirements, or the tract shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

BENEFITS OF THE ENGLISH BREAD TAX. At an anti-corn-law meeting, recently held in Manchester, Rev. Daniel Hearne stated that he had about twenty-five thousand of his flock living within half a mile of his chapel. Scarcely a single Catholic, unless in cases of sudden death, breathed his last without sending for the priest ; and of these—and he spoke from personal observation—at least one half died from starvation !

## Municipal Court.

SATURDAY, July 10. *Sentences.*—The following prisoners were sentenced on Saturday :—

James Wilson, alias Walsh—picking pocket of Wm. Mackay—two years in the State Prison.

James Ferguson—an old man—common and notorious thief—four years in the State Prison.

Levi Barker—a young man, subject to fits—three indictments for obtaining goods by false pretences—two years in the House of Correction on the first, and 1 year each on the other two.

Nancy M'Cavanagh—stealing $40 from Rosalind Shepherd—one year in the House of Correction.

[From the Boston Morning Post.]

### Sentence of Steele: Constable Blaney: Williamson's Partial Release.

The public, we opine, are about satiated with newspaper notices of the burglars Seele and Williamson. For the last three months, scarcely a paper has been issued in this city which did not contain an article about the adroit and daring villains, and their disclosures, and the manœuvres of police officers in reference to them. By statements made by Seele, Blaney, High Constable of Philadelphia, stands publicly accused of a very high handed offence, and with acting in concert with rogues.

Yesterday, as on Saturday, Mr. Dexter, counsel of Seele pressed with great ardor a motion that his sentence should be postponed till the next term, in order that he might be used as a witness, or otherwise, in Philadelphia, against Williamson and Mr. Blaney, concerning the robbery of Mr. Lescure's store in October last. Mr. D. said that Seele had stated that Blaney was once present when Williamson was packing up a quantity of silk, which he had stolen, and did not seize it. For that robbery Williamson was sent to the Penitentiary, but Blaney obtained a pardon for him, upon the express condition that Williamson should give him one half of the proceeds of his next robbery, and that the next robbery in which Williamson was engaged was that of Lescure's store, to the amount of $14,500.

Newell A. Thompson, Esq., testified that he was present in the clerk's office, when Seele, under advice of his counsel, made the above statement concerning Blaney and Williamson.

Mr. Gilbert, firm of Gilbert & Sons, testified that he was authorized by Blaney to draw upon him for the sum which Williamson was to restore to him. Twenty-four hundred dollars was received from Blaney on Sunday.

Mr. Parker, County Attorney, was not opposed to the proposed continuance, and said that there was a mystery hanging over all the movements of Blaney, and referred to the testimony of Mr. Clark, on Saturday, that Blaney had written a letter to John C. Park, Esq., and stated therein that he had out-generalled Mr. Lescure, who suddenly returned from Boston to Philadelphia, to recover his property, as advised by Seele. Mr. Parker said that Seele made his confession, under an assurance that it should not be communicated to either Blaney or Clapp. Yet Blaney started for Philadelphia on the very afternoon on which Mr. Lescure went, and in all probability had been informed of his confession.

Constable Clapp testified that he also had a private interview with Seele, and got out of him a confession, upon a promise that he would not tell Blaney. Mr. Clapp advised Mr. Lescure when here to employ Blaney to look for his property, because he believed Mr. Blaney to be better qualified to manage the affair than any other officer. Mr. Clapp said that Blaney had told him that Williamson's friends had raised $3200 towards making restitution to Gilbert and others.

Mr. Harnden testified that Blaney told him that the money to repay Messrs. Gilbert, and Mr. Andrews in Church street, had been raised by Williamson. Mr. Harnden had an interview with Seele, in the course of which he said that Blaney was as bad as any man in the prison, where the conversation took place.

Mr. Dexter asked Mr. Harnden if he had formed any opinion, from what he had heard from various sources, of Blaney's connexion with the rogues.

Mr. Harnden declined answering, and Judge Thacher decided that he was not bound to reply.

The preceding is sufficient to define Blaney's peculiar position in Court.

J. C. Park, Esq., counsel for Williamson, spoke in defence of Mr. Blaney, and offered, to say the least, a very plausible explanation of his conduct. He knew that Williamson's friends had raised a certain sum, to be paid over to the individuals whom he was charged with having robbed, upon condition that he was to be released from the justice of Massachusetts, and Blaney was selected by those friends to make the necessary overtures to the parties. Blaney had gone to Montreal at his own expense to see Seele, and from him obtained some information about the Lescure robbery—enough, as he supposed, to enable him to recover the property, and claim the reward offered by Mr. Lescure.—Mr. Blaney was not apprised of all Blaney's purposes when he came to Boston last month, and feared that he was neglecting his interests. Here he obtained Seele's own confession, which discovered to him where his goods were, and he did not need Blaney's assistance any farther in the business. As soon as Blaney found out that Lescure had obtained this information, he hastened to Philadelphia to secure the property, return it to Mr. Lescure, and get the reward, which he was entitled to, on account of the time and money he had spent in pursuing Seele to Canada. Mr. Park declaimed strongly against the condemning of an officer upon the statement of a detected and revengeful convict, who had manifestly told not a single word of truth more than he supposed would be serviceable to himself in influencing the court to pass a light sentence upon him.

Mr. Parker, on the other hand, said he had received one strong proof of the sincerity of Seele, who had made a singular proposition to detect the dishonesty of Blaney. He agreed that some man of good credit should be hid under his straw bed in the cell, while he himself held a conversation with Blaney upon the subject of his own and Williamson's robberies. He was certain that enough would be disclosed in such a conversation to convict Blaney.

Mr Parker said he had not acted upon Seele's proposition, because, if Blaney were such a person as described by him, it might be readily proved in Philadelphia by the ordinary modes of procedure.

After explanation upon explanation, and suggestion upon suggestion, by Messrs. Dexter, Geo. W. Phillips, Park, Parker, Clapp, and others, His Honor JUDGE THACHER, decided against the postponement for the following reasons :—

"James H. Seele, otherwise called James H. Thompson, convicted at the June term of this court, on his own confession, of breaking into the shop of Davis, Palmer & Co., and committing a larceny, and also of breaking into the office of Samuel Gilbert & Sons, and stealing a large sum of money, was brought up for judgment on Saturday last, at which time the Attorney for the Commonwealth moved that he should be sentenced according to law. A motion was made by F. Dexter, Esq., Attorney, and of Counsel for the prisoner, that the case be continued, and the sentence delayed August Term, for the cause that Seele had certain disclosures relative to the robbery jeweller's store of Mr. E. P. Lescure, of adelphia, in October last, whose property large amount was taken ; and that he had fessed his readiness to go to that city and fy that he and James Williamson were con in the commission of that robbery. The counsel stated further that measures progress to obtain an indictment against liamson for this offence, and that an ex warrant would probably be sent from Pe vania for the removal of Williamson as a fugitive from justice. As yet, no proper been discovered from the disclosures of nor is there any evidence of the guilt of liamson, but the declarations of this pr and it appears that the indictments Seele, on which he now stands convicted court, on his own confession, were return the testimony of Williamson. That should be very desirous to go to Ph phia for this purpose, is very natural would enable him to retaliate on his and might furnish to him favorable oppo ties of escape from the justice of this com wealth. I should not have hesitated to the motion, had not the Attorney for the monwealth said, at the hearing, althoug motion for judgment was pending, that he not object to the continuance for the cause signed, but should rest entirely on the dis of the Court. This induced the Court to pronouncing an immediate opinion on the tion until this morning, that it might the effect which the consent of the parties to have on its discretion, and whether be consistent with the public interests this convict out on bail, however large, might appear as a witness in any other

The whole process of accusation and to demonstrate the truth of the matters troversy. When that has been rende tain by a verdict of the jury, or the guilt party has been established on his own sion ; it becomes the duty of the court nounce the sentence of the law, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary the practice in England to pronounce the tence, even in capital cases, immediately the verdict is rendered. But we usually delay here, that the convict may, if wish, have an opportunity to make retr to the injured party, for the sake of a punishment ; or sometimes to furnish of his good character ; and even to show his conviction was by mistake or accident court ought to be willing to hear until moment ; always punishing with reluctance not failing finally in duty.

Now, to give delay to this prisoner cause assigned, would be to furnish to him means of escape, and to enable him to his revenge against the man, by whom been brought to conviction for two crimes. As yet, it is wholly uncertain, an indictment will be found against Willi in Pennsylvania. We are not on so ground, to delay the justice of this com wealth—especially at a period, when the try is infested with many offenders, foreign domestic. If, however, the evidence of individual should be wanted hereafter, here or elsewhere, an application can be to the Supreme Executive, and such pro ings will undoubtedly be had as shall be consistent with the public safety.

Therefore the judgment of the court the motion be denied ; and let Seele be if he has any thing to say in arrest of judg or mitigation of sentence."

His Honor now sentenced Seele to 15 hard labor in the State Prison.

☞ SEELE, whose true name is LEWI was conveyed to his solitary cell yesterd ternoon. Williamson, his more fortunat probably more guilty associate, was re from his recognizances of the Palmer & and Gilbert robberies, and the County Att intimated that in the course of the mon might also file a motion to the same effe reference to the robbery of Mr. S. S. And whose house in Church street, was broken trunks rifled, and robbed of four hundred in first rate bank bills, and gold and silver Through Mr. Blaney, Mr. Andrews had re back, as from Williamson, three hundred lars. Yet Williamson and Seele both most olutely deny having had any agency wh in the robbery, and speak of it as an ach ment beneath their enlarged spirit of en enterprise. As Williamson's object was off from punishment, his paying Mr. And the $300 proves nothing of itself.

The circumstances against Seele were strong, when his character is taken into acc Mr. Andrews lives and lived in Church in the house next adjoining No. 12, Pied street. Seele at the time lived in No. 14 Cedar street, which is next to Piedmont. Williamson was his constant visitor. morning, ten days before his house was both Seele and Mr. Andrews were at Mr. F grocery, corner of Church and South streets, and the moment after he left Mr Andrews missed his pocket book, cont sixty-four dollars in money, and a memor of the amount of specie he had in his tru home. From that time up to the night robbery, Seele was constantly on the watc the steps of the Church, or at one of the corners of Church and Piedmont streets the evening when it was done, Mr. Andre every member of his family went to the C to hear a sectarian lecture, by a popular pre and as they came out of the house, they Seele standing within a few feet of the door, with his arms folded. Upon their they found that the robbery had been eff and Seele abandoned his house and fled York the next day, in consequence of Wi son's second arrest, by the younger St

PREPARATION FOR WINTER TRAD The Directors of the Western Rai at a meeting on the 8th inst., ordered hundred and thirty-five double, and single freight cars to be finished by December next; this will make the pres equipment of the road equal to five dred single freight cars. May they be patronized in the valuable and all imp tant trade they will this winter open tween Boston and the West.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. All Temperance Societies throughout the States, have been requested to send gates to a grand National Temper Convention, to be held at Sara Springs, on the 27th instant.

Terry, a fellow who has once been quitted of the crime of murder in kil his wife, on the ground of insanity, late killed a little boy 12 years of age, son his present wife, at Raleigh, N. C., beating his head with a stone !

"Clergymen seldom invite their s riors to preach for them; but are pressing with their invitations to inferi hoping to make their own light app brighter from frequent interludes of du ness."

Seven hundred females committed cide in France last year, and twenty-th hundred men !

The Small Pox is troubling the Phi delphians a little.